

# THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 3, 1943

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# The War

## UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF WAR CRIMES

The President has designated the Honorable Herbert Claiborne Pell, former American Minister to Portugal and Hungary, as the representative of the United States on the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes. Announcing this appointment on June 29, 1943, the White House said: "It is hoped that the Commission, which will have its headquarters at London, will be able to take

concrete steps looking to the punishment of agents of the Axis powers who have perpetrated atrocious crimes against their innocent victims."

Cooperation of the United States Government with the British and other governments in establishing such a commission was announced by the President in a statement issued on October 7, 1942.<sup>1</sup>

### THE PROCLAIMED LIST: CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT 3 TO REVISION V

[Released to the press for publication July 3, 9 p.m.]

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, on July 3 issued Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, promulgated April 23, 1943.

Cumulative Supplement 3 to Revision V supersedes Cumulative Supplement 2 dated June 4, 1943.

Part I of Cumulative Supplement 3 contains 142 additional listings in the other American republics and 103 deletions. Part II contains 86 additional listings outside the American republics and 17 deletions.

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<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of October 10, 1942.

## Europe

### PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press June 28]

The newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, made the following remarks upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

**MR. PRESIDENT:**

I have the honor to place in Your Excellency's hands the letters by which the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Beneš, has been pleased to accredit me in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America.

A little more than six years ago, when I had the honor to present to you, Mr. President, the letters accrediting me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I stated that in international relations "[it is] the moral obligations which, proclaimed, believed, and executed, alone can insure the happiness of mankind." You, Mr. President, the Government, and the people of the United States of America have proved the righteousness of this precept in the most crucial times of the history of humanity. The attitude of the Government of the United States toward the smaller nations who were overridden by the material forces of the Axis powers is among the noblest to be recorded in history.

In my previous remarks, I also stressed the important role played by the United States during the last war in helping the Czechs, the Slovaks, and Carpatho-Russians regain their freedom. During the 20 years of liberty, in spite of the tremendous difficulties of the post-war period, the citizens of Czechoslovakia had proved themselves worthy of this trust. Under the guidance of President-Liberator Thomas G. Masaryk and his successor, Dr. Eduard Beneš,

the Czechoslovak Republic had adhered to the democratic principles.

I firmly believe that it was in recognition of this spirit and earnest endeavor that the United States of America was prompted to support my refusal to yield to the German demands by proclaiming its firm stand against wanton aggression. We did not despair, and the very few men who succeeded in escaping, or who were beyond the reach of the enemy, set forth to organize our fight. The progress of our efforts, which are directed not only to the benefit of our own country but to that of all decent people the world over, is apparent in the fact that the Czechoslovak armed forces are now active on three fronts. The recent official visit of the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Eduard Beneš, and the elevation of the United States Legation near the Czechoslovak Government to Embassy are a solid proof that we were and are marching on the right path.

By far the greatest triumph of these recent events accrues to the suffering people in Czechoslovakia to whom it will be another heartening manifestation of the close ties of friendship that bind our countries. I assure you, Mr. President, that the people of Czechoslovakia will again prove themselves worthy of the faith your great nation has thus vested in them.

The President's reply to the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Vladimír Hurban, follows:

**MR. AMBASSADOR:**

I take great pleasure in receiving from your hands the letters with which His Excellency President Eduard Beneš accredits you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic near the Government of the United States.

The elevation of our respective diplomatic missions to the rank of Embassy reaffirms the friendship which has always united our two peoples and emphasizes our common aim of working together to destroy the evil forces which sought to impose upon the world their immoral domination.



You have alluded, Mr. Ambassador, to the beginning of your mission here, some six years ago. You came to this country as the representative of a young and vigorous republic which was then devoting its sturdy energies to perfecting the democratic institutions under which the people of Czechoslovakia should work out their destiny. You saw those institutions destroyed, but you did not lose faith in the principles which the wise founders of the Czechoslovak Republic had chosen. You did not doubt that your people will again take their place among the free nations of the world.

The progress of the war has vindicated your faith. The Czechoslovak people by their steadfast resistance to tyranny and their unflinching devotion to the cause of the United Nations have earned a place in history worthy of their traditions.

I shall be grateful, Mr. Ambassador, if you will convey to His Excellency President Beneš, whose recent visit was a further landmark in our efforts to achieve final victory, my sincere good wishes for his welfare and for the early liberation of the people of Czechoslovakia.

## General

### DEATH OF JAMES BROWN SCOTT<sup>1</sup>

[Released to the press June 28]

The following statement was made by the Secretary of State:

"I deeply regret to learn of the death of Dr. James Brown Scott. He was an exceedingly able and conscientious citizen with a long and distinguished record of public service. In particular, his was an outstanding contribution to the efforts made during his generation to strengthen and extend the principles of international law."

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Scott was Solicitor of the Department of State, 1906-10; Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1910-40; and Secretary Emeritus of that organization since 1940.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY

### Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 3]

Independence Day is a symbol of the undying determination of Americans to be free. It is a periodic reminder that courage, hard work, and willing sacrifice are as necessary for the preservation of liberty as they are for its acquisition. Millions of Americans are today proudly vindicating this everlasting truth at every point of our war effort, at home and abroad.

## Cultural Relations

### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 3]

Three distinguished Brazilian professional men have arrived in Washington for a tour of the United States at the invitation of the Department of State. They are Senhor Marcos Augusto Enrietti, of Curitiba; Senhor Nehemias Gueiros, of Recife; and Dr. Mem S. Xavier da Silveira, of Rio de Janeiro.

Senhor Enrietti, an agronomist, is director of the Instituto de Biologia e Pesquisas Tecnológicas at Curitiba, and also holds professorships of Agronomy and of Veterinary Science in Curitiba's School of Agronomy and Veterinary School, respectively.

Senhor Gueiros, an educator, plans to visit university law schools, but wishes also to see at close hand the sociological aspects of life in the United States.

Dr. Xavier da Silveira, as surgeon and endocrinologist, is head of the surgical clinic in the Polyclinic at Rio de Janeiro. Last year he represented the Brazilian Government at two medical congresses in Argentina—Buenos Aires and Córdoba.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Luis Martínez Mont, Inspector General of Education in Guatemala, has arrived in Washington on the closing stages of a tour that began with attendance at the Conference on Visual Education in California in June and has included educational institutions in the west, middle west, and the east. While in this country, Dr. Martínez Mont is a guest of the Department of State. After visiting New York, July 2-9, where he will spend considerable time at Teachers College of Columbia University, he will return to Guatemala by air in mid-July.

Dr. Martínez Mont is preparing for his Government a report on organizational methods in our universities, research centers, public schools, libraries, and museums.

[Released to the press June 30]

Dr. Lauro Cruz Goyenola, Uruguayan specialist in rural medicine, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the Department of State for a tour of this country. Dr. Cruz Goyenola will make a special study for his Government of popular health education, and will observe organization and methods in children's hospitals.

## The Foreign Service

### DEATH OF ARTHUR GARRELS

[Released to the press June 30]

The Secretary of State has addressed the following telegram to Mrs. Arthur Garrels:

JUNE 30, 1943.

I am shocked to learn of the passing of your distinguished husband and I trust you will accept the expression of my deepest sympathy. His thirty years in the Foreign Service of his country stand as an inspiration to all of us. His loyalty and the many achievements of his career were in the finest tradition of the Service and will be remembered for many years to come.

## The Department

### APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

By Departmental Order 1167 of June 29, 1943, Mr. John S. Dickey was designated a Special Consultant with such duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

## Treaty Information

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

#### International Telecommunication Convention

##### *Paraguay*

According to notifications 425 of February 16, 1943 and 426 of March 1, 1943 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the adherence by Paraguay to the International Telecommunication Convention, the Telegraph Regulations, and the General Radio Regulations, signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, was officially recorded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain on March 4, 1941.

## Legislation

Providing for the Registration and Protection of Trade-Marks Used in Commerce, To Carry Out the Provisions of Certain International Conventions, and for Other Purposes. H. Rept. 603, 78th Cong., on H.R. 82. 17 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. H. Rept. 618, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2714. 3 pp.

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944. [American Battle Monuments Commission, \$45,530; Inter-American Highway; Foreign-Service Pay Adjustment, \$340,000.] Approved June 26, 1943. [H.R. 1762.] Public Law 90, 78th Cong. 31 pp.

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An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the land and naval forces in time of actual or threatened war." Approved June 29, 1943. [H.R. 2292.] Public Law 99, 78th Cong. 1 p.

## Publications

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Foreign Service List, May 1, 1943. [As an economy measure, this publication, heretofore printed quarterly, will appear only three times a year (January,

May, and September) beginning with this issue.] Publication 1946. iv, 130 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year (65¢ foreign); single copy, 20¢.

The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals: Cumulative Supplement No. 3, July 2, 1943, to Revision V of April 23, 1943. Publication 1952. 50 pp. Free.

### OTHER AGENCIES

The Basic Principles of the Inter-American System. Prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee on Post-War Problems of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union. (Pan American Union.) 1943. vi, 40 pp. 15¢ from the P.A.U.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

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